



HON. AUSTIN PEAY, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Candidate For The Democratic Nomination For Governor Of Tennessee.

Hon. Austin Peay, of Clarksville, Tenn., who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, is one of the best known and well qualified men that we have in public life in this State.

For the past twenty years he has taken an active part in the great and momentous questions that have been under consideration in connection with the welfare and advancement of our great commonwealth.

He has served several terms in the General Assembly, and has filled many of the most important positions in that august body, always working earnestly and faithfully for the general welfare, and the upbuilding of the interests of Tennessee and the great institutions that are under the charge of the State.

He is a man who attracts the respect and admiration of all citizens who are fortunate enough to know him, and those who are thus favored will without exception see the truth and consistency in the following statement issued by his neighbors and business associates of his home city, with whom he has mingled and mingled for the last twenty years.

Statement of the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce:

At a meeting of the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce on March 8, 1918, which was largely attended by members and representative citizens, a committee was appointed to prepare a statement relative to the Hon. Austin Peay, whose candidacy for Governor has been announced. This committee composed of the leading men in all lines of business, the legal, fraternity, and religious denominations at a later meeting submitted the following statement which was unanimously adopted:

Because of prevailing extraordinary conditions, which demand the thought and the service of our best men in Federal and State Government and, appreciating the opportunity that the candidacy of our fellow townsman, the Hon. Austin Peay, offers to the people of the State, the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville desires to present the following statement to the public:

We recognize that Hon. Austin Peay is prompted to offer his services to the people of Tennessee as their

Governor on account of a laudable ambition, yet we are aware of the fact that he is making a great sacrifice in his private affairs, and that he is in no sense expecting personal gain.

Mr. Peay is a lawyer of splendid ability, and an able counsellor. His success before the courts is recognized throughout the state. While engaged in the practice of his profession he has successfully directed many large and varied enterprises, thus enabling him to become thoroughly familiar with the needs of the business interests of the State. He has been eminently successful in the management of his own affairs, as well as those of his clients, and we sincerely believe that no man in Tennessee is better qualified to give the people a safe and businesslike financial administration. The experience he has had in public and private life has enabled him to demonstrate his executive ability, and the correctness of his superior judgment.

Mr. Peay possesses traits of character which splendidly qualify him for the high office to which he aspires. We are sure that he will always courageously champion the cause of democracy as applied to the administration of the business of our commonwealth. We feel that this is truly a case where the office needs the man more than the man needs the office.

He has been a lifelong democrat of the old school, loyal to his party, and true to his friends. His clear and forceful statement of his candidacy expresses most ably the issues before the people and shows that he has thoroughly informed himself of the conditions that he will have to meet as Governor of Tennessee.

Our many years association with him in public and private life justifies our heartiest endorsement of his candidacy, and we earnestly commend him to the voters of the State as a man of courage, of honor, and integrity, in every way reliable and fully capable to give Tennessee a successful business administration.

The above endorsement was unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville, Tenn.

W. E. BEACH,
President Chamber of Commerce.
E. A. CRUM, Secretary.



U. S. SENATOR, JOHN K. SHIELDS

High Tribute Paid Him By Congressman Houston

But Few Senators Have Acquired Greater Prominence During Their First Term. He Is Recognized As An Authority On Constitutional Law.

He Is In Harmony With President Wilson And In His Full Confidence.

In an interview here today, Judge W. C. Houston, retiring congressman from the fifth district, paid a high tribute to Senator Shields' work at Washington.

"Few senators have acquired greater prominence during their first term," said Judge Houston. "Senator Shields is recognized as an authority on constitutional law, and his

work in passing on these questions recalls the elder days when to be a great constitutional lawyer was the qualification for a great senator. The fact of Senator Shields being in harmony with the president and in his full confidence, as well as that of his colleagues, has caused his counsel to be sought. He has been equal to the task, and is making a senator of whom Tennessee can well be proud.

Why We Fight

No. 5

Because Germany Menaces the Freedom of the World and Russia Can no Longer Resist

By CLARENCE L. SPEED

Prepared Especially for the Hermitage Club of Nashville.

We are in this war with Germany because it is a war for freedom more truly than ever before was a war fought for the liberty of man. In times past, it is true, men have fought for freedom from oppressors. Sometimes they have won, and sometimes they have lost. But always there has been a place in this big world where those who had lost in the struggle at home might go and find a country where they might enjoy the liberty they loved.

Now all is different. If the forces which are fighting for freedom in this war are defeated, there will be no place in the whole world to which they may go to find a refuge from Prussian domination. Every land under the sun will be directly or indirectly under control of the victor; and if the victor is autocracy, freedom perishes.

The land where freedom is most immediately menaced by the legions of Prussian autocracy, at this moment, is the land where unwanted freedom temporarily has run riot and has lost the power to fight for itself—Russia. We are fighting for the freedom of Russia, and must continue to fight for it until Russia learns what freedom means, and is again able to fight. If we do not, freedom will die in Russia; Prussian autocracy will rule and exploit the country for its own benefit; and the very forces which overthrew the czar will be turned against the freedom not only of themselves, but of other lands.

In years gone by, when the forces of revolution were showing themselves here and there in Russia, they had the sympathy of America in spite of the methods of terrorism of which we did not approve. When the czar and the kaiser, leaders of autocracy, were locked in a death grapple, Russia still had our sympathy, because she was fighting on the side of those who were seeking to safeguard the world from Prussian militarism.

When the czar was deposed over night American feelings were mixed. There was joy at the downfall of an old, and sometimes cruel autocracy, but there was fear that Russia would become too disorganized to fight further, coupled with the thought that perhaps the revolution had come too soon to be effective.

Then followed the brief regime of Kerensky, when it began to look as though freedom in Russia might be an organized freedom, prepared to fight for its rights, and all America hailed the Russian revolution as a blessing. It had become absolutely correct to say that the war was a war of democracy against autocracy. No pro-German could longer point to the czar, whenever an argument arose.

Finally came the bolshevik revolution, in which Kerensky was overthrown. Russian industry and Russian society were disorganized, and Russian armies ceased to fight. The

kaiser's armies pressed on unopposed, took what they desired in spite of a signed peace, and Russia appeared to be about to pass completely under control of Germany. America stood aghast at the frank freedom had played, and American opinion turned largely against Russia, but thinking men refused to give up hope. Russia was still incapable of offering resistance, but Russia is not resigned to autocracy. It devolves upon others to fight for the freedom Russia must have.

The experience of other nations has been that men who loved freedom were willing to fight for it, and to die for it if necessary. The Russian attitude of nonresistance was something new in the world, and is hard to understand. The bolsheviks represented the extreme idea of liberty. To them freedom meant not the right of the majority to choose their form of government, but the right of the individual to be free from all forms of governmental restraint. They would tear down the old order completely, at one stroke, and set up the millennium. They would divide the land, the factories and the tools among the workers, and have no masters henceforth.

Even in Russia, however, there were dissenters. Some took up arms; and the bolsheviks, who fought the Germans not at all, fought their brothers most ferociously. The result was anarchy, lawlessness, massacre, the disorganization of the railways and the failure of the food supply. The millennium refused to come at the mere decree of the bolsheviks. It was shown that there must be organization and government of some sort.

Russia will not longer fight side by side with her former allies. So insidious has been the German propaganda that, in many instances, Russian hatred of the allies seems to be deeper than hatred of Germany.

Therefore the United States cannot render direct aid to the struggling people of Russia. She cannot send them armies and supplies, for they have refused to do battle for themselves. To fight for Russia she must fight on the western front. She must do her share toward humbling the kaiser, and forcing him to relinquish his grasp on the East.

That is why we cannot talk peace with Germany as long as the kaiser has one single Russian province under his heel.

Would Regulate Miners.

Martin Hmler, a Hungarian editor, has organized a co-operative mining company, the progress of which will be watched with interest. It seems that the Hungarian miners in this country are of an unsettled character, moving from mine to mine. The editor will make a careful investigation of the reasons for this condition, and he expects to be able to make practical suggestions to other operators who are employing Hungarian labor as to the manner in which Hungarians may be made more steady. The camp will be made a model, and about 85 per cent of the stock is held by Hungarian miners. Half the earnings will be distributed to the stockholders in the form of dividends and the other half among the miners in proportion to their earnings. The mine is at Ajax, W. Va., 15 miles east of Williamson.

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GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

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W. M. SELLERS.

Candidate For Justice of the Peace; The First Nine Wards of the City of Knoxville Election Thursday Aug. 1: 1918

W. M. Sellers, who is a candidate for re-election as Justice of the Peace, for the first district of Knox County, comprising the first nine wards of Knoxville, has been in the public service in various offices for the last thirty years.

He was born in Knox county, Nov. 15, 1849, in a part of the county which was afterwards taken to form Union County when that county was instituted by Act of the General Assembly of Tennessee.

He lived and worked on a farm until 1884, when removed to Knoxville and has made this city his place of residence for the last thirty-four years.

He served on the police force in an efficient and capable manner for six years, and then served as constable for four years, two terms, giving satisfactory service during the years that he served in these offices

and was then elected Justice of the Peace, in which office he has served for a period of eighteen years.

He is known as one of the best members of the County Court, careful in the interests of the taxpayers in the county, and in all his business dealings he has been found just and straight, never a penny short in his financial accounts, and is considered one of the safest and most reliable members of the County Court.

He is a member of several fraternal organizations, in this city, being a charter member of Sycamore Camp No. 3, Woodmen of the World, a charter member of the Eagles, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose, having a host of friends in these Orders, who with his friends in the ordinary walks of life recognize him as a man of sterling worth, with a kind word of good cheer for all with whom he comes in contact.

Submarine Is Sighted.

An Atlantic Port.—A German submarine was sighted 250 miles off the New Jersey coast by a British steamer, according to the officers of the vessel. According to the officers the submarine, which was not more than 100 yards from the steamer, was not in a position to launch a torpedo, nor did the U-boat open fire with its guns. The ship dashed for shore at full speed, zigzagging, and saw no more of the submarine.

Villa Band Kills American.

Juarez, Mexico.—An American named Smith was killed when Villa followers for the second time within a week held up a train at Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, killing the train guard of 50 soldiers and robbing the passengers of their possessions, according to information received here from Durango City.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies, Russia getting but a very small per cent of the whole, were equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 110,000,000 bushels a year. Of this total amount the United Kingdom got 145,348,000 bushels of wheat and 8,512,000 barrels of wheat flour; France got 79,798,000 bushels of wheat and 5,462,000 barrels of wheat flour; Italy 87,136,000 bushels of wheat and 1,895,000 barrels of wheat flour. Russia received only 130,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 barrels of wheat flour.

The total exports of pork products were nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 570,000,000 pounds. The total sugar exports were over 2,200,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 648,000,000. Of corn there was exported 23,332,000 bushels; oats, 207,981,000; rye, 3,407,000.

VOTE FOR

L. C. ELY

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

FOR

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR

KNOX COUNTY

Election August 1st. 1918

"CHANGE CONDITIONS BY A CHANGE IN OFFICE"

U. S. HOLDS MRS. BUSCH

Widow of Former St. Louis Brewer Temporarily Detained at Key West.

Washington, June 19.—Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, returning from a long stay in Germany, is held temporarily at Key West, Fla., for examination by the immigration authorities and agents of the department of justice. She is chief owner of the great brewery and other properties, the taking over of which was ordered by the alien property custodian. Various questions are to be asked Mrs. Busch, concerning chiefly her American citizenship, her movements while abroad and what if any means she now has of communicating with persons in Germany.

Prohibition During War Is Urged. Washington.—A proposal for complete prohibition during the war was presented to the Senate by Senator Jones, of Washington, as an amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill. It is designed to meet President Wilson's objection to the Randall amendment, which would prevent use of \$6,000,000 of the appropriation unless the President should exercise his authority to prohibit manufacture of beer and wines.

Clash With Mexican Troops. Brownsville, Texas.—Lieut. David J. Schalle, Sixteenth United States Cavalry, was killed in an encounter with Mexican troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Four men in Lieut. Schalle's party are held prisoner in Matamoros, but were expected to be delivered to United States authorities. The officer and his men had crossed the river to search for the body of a soldier who was drowned Sunday. In the darkness a Mexican patrol was encountered.

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HINT OF HUN DRIVE

U. S. Men Ready for German Smash on Marne.

Foes Rain Gas Shells on American Positions, but Yanks Do Not Budge.

With the American Army at the Marne, June 19.—The Germans continue to drench American positions northwest of Chateau Thierry, and particularly Belleau wood, Boresches and Triangle farm, with asphyxiating gas and mustard shells.

Despite the incessant shelling the Americans hold their positions everywhere. Every time the enemy has tried to discover our strength the raiding parties have been broken up by the accuracy of the American fire.

The first rain in weeks fell Monday afternoon, laying the dust so that the transport trains do not reveal to the enemy our lines of communication and thus draw their shell fire. The enemy was quick to avail himself of the rain, intensifying his gas and mustard shelling. But the American guns replied with a harassing counter-cannonade.

The French airplane captured by the Germans continues to fly low over the American positions, but is always met with a hail of fire from our machine guns and high-angle cannon.

The French marvel at the coolness of the Americans. When a shell falls near, the doughboys merely remark:

"I nearly got a wound stripe that time."

There are numerous patrol engagements on the north bank of the Marne, east of Chateau Thierry.

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